In the Supreme Court Part of the Capitol Building.

THE RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION

AND FIRE SUNDAY EVENING. THE GREATEST DAMAGE WAS DONE IN THE MARSHAL'S OF-FICE AND IN THE STORAGE ROOM, WHERE VALUABLE OLD RECORDS WEEE KEPT - MAN-USCRIPT OPINIONS OF THE EARLY JUSTICES OF THE SU-PREME COURT COMPLETELY CONSUMED - THE TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR THE SITTINGS OF THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7 .- The big capitol building was the scene of wreck and desolation to-day, following the explosion and fire, which wrought such serious havoe last night. The engines and firemen had gone, and in their place a small army of workmen was carrying off the debris of brick and mostar, charred wood work, soaked and half burned official papers and documents, which had been heaped in confusion in the basement and sub-basement under the quarters occupied by
the Inited States supreme coart. As
examination of the court room showed
that the damage was confined to discolored wasls and ceilings and soaked
carpets. No substantial samage had
been done. The bench occupied by the
instices were uninjured, and as was
the briefs and napars left by some of the
justices under paper weights, remained
undistushed. But while the fire had
nated no occares here, smoke and water
had left this chamber, which had been
to long regarded a model of classic
beauty, in a sorry condition. The windown and sushes of the fine old cotonial
fullding fanking the bench are in ruins.
The frenceed ceilings, which recently
had been done over, are burred and
applied, the carpets are soaked, while
the whole chamber has the damp, smokeff aspect usually following a fire. The
personal effects of the justices, robes
ic, were found to be uninjured. The uments, which had been heaped in coned aspect usually following a fine. The personal effects of the justices, robes, etc. were found to be uninjured. The main loss of the court was in the marshal's office, and in the storage room, where valuable old records are kept. The extent of this last loss is not yet exactly determined, but the court official expenses to make a critical examination during the day.

Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the sen

Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the senate, was busy during the morning malting temporary provisions for the sensions of the court. Senator McMillan's committee room on the District of Columbia was hastily prepared with a bench and seats for attorneys and speciators. The quarters are rather commended, however, and the chief justice and five justices will have to sit on one side of the long oak table.

Architect Clark, of the capitol, is advanced in age, and very feeble, so that the active work of investigating the cause of the explosion and of clearing sway the wreek is in the kands of the seistant architect of the capitol, Mr. Wood.

"I have made a preliminary examination," said Mr. Wood to-day, "and am not yet ready to say what caused the explosion, although the main attention is being given to the gas supply. I find that the general damage sustained by the building is not as serious as at first supposed. The heavy foundations to the building do not appear to be disturbed, and the walls blown down are confined to the thin encircling walls, built to cover steam pipes. None of the heavy sustaining arches or pillars have given way so far as I can find. I will make a fuller examination, with better light-later on, to make certain on these points. For the present it does, not seem that a rebuilding by any part of the capitol will be the caparing, and I hope we can finish this by the time Congress comes. We have a small balance for this, and in any event the work will be done."

An examination of the meter room, where the gas supplied to the capitol is measured, showed that the big meter had been blown to pieces. This satisfied most of the capitol officials that a gas explosion was responsible for the damage, but they would not express this view openly until an official inquiry had been made.

Sevaral suprems court justices made a visit to the seene of the catastrophe.

Several supreme court justices made a visit to the scene of the catastrophe during the forenoon. Chief Justice Ful-ser and Justice Harlan walked through the various departments, suided by visit to the scene of the catastrophe during the forenoon. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan walked through the various departments, guided by a man with a lantern. While they looked at the scene of destruction with manifest interest, they made no remarks. They made no remarks. They made no remarks. They man somewhat more time in the copritor of the scene of destruction with manifest interest, they made no remarks. They made no curt's new \$4,000 carpet greatly injured, but the two court clocks were ticking away as regularly and as dignified as ever. The busts of the former chief justices which the the walls of the old chamber were also uninjured, and this appeared to be a source of much graiffication to the chief justice and his companion.

They found nothing but ruln and desclation in Marshal Wright's office. This room was completely gutted. No furniture escaped, and the walls of the room are as black as night, the effect of smoke and fire and water combined. While this damage was regretted, it gas not considered irreparable.

The only damage that cannot be made good was done in the file room of the sapreme court, in the basement, where were stored all the official records and the original copies of opinions from the foundation of the government. All these opinions have been printed, but the original manuscripts were highly valued.

This room was almost over the scene of the explosion, and it was one of the first compartments of the capital to be attacked. The documents here were stored away in an orderly manner, in wooden cases, and none of them had any other/protection, except the records of the court from 1732 to 1832, which were emeased in the boxes. The flames appear to have completely enveloped this room, but they were only sufficiently intense to badly char all the wood work and many of the documents. Comparatively few of the papers were absolutely destroyed, but those which aufered this fale were among the most valuable in

Bronchitis is very prevalent. It generally begins with a common cold, attended with cough, hoarseness, soreness of the lungs, tightness of the shest and difficulty in breathing. If not cured, it becomes dangerous-thousands die from bronchitis annual-Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup ly. Dr. John W. Bull's Cough by top-is the best remedy for this disease; it relieves the cough at once, eases ex-pectoration, and cures in a few days.



DESOLATE SCENE Wasting Treasure

Health and happiness are treasures, Without them life is a fallure and wealth valueless. Nature is constantly imposed upon



Women are everywhere sounding the raises of Pe-ru-na for their peculiar ills. Mrs. Lucy Lee, Naples, Tex., says:

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DEAR SIR:—"I am well now and am
enjoying good health, better than ever
before in my life. How happy I feel
that I can write and tell you this. I
cannot praise Feruras too much. I can
do all of my housework. I advised my
neighbor to use Feruras and Mansile for cataerch and stomach trouble.
It is the greatest medicine there is in
the world."

Ask your druggist for a free Peru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

the room. They included the original opinions of the court in the early days of the republic, and among them were many manuscripts prepared in the handwriting of the jurists of the days of Washington, Jefferson and Adams.

handwriting of the jurists of the days of Washington, Jefferson and Adams.

There were in the list many opinions in manuscript written by Marshall, Storey Sammel Chase, Bushrod, Washington and others of the justices of the period between 1790 and 1830, and therefore prized relice of the sarly days of the court. They were also occasionally referred to settle disputed points, concerning words or punctuation marks. These papers were stored under the sach of the room, and seem to have been preserved, and probably in good condition. They were encased in tin boxes, and these in turn placed within wooden cases. The debris is fresch disorder as to have rendered it impossible to open the wooden doors up to to-day, but these doors were not penetrated at any place; hence the belief that the records themselves are intact.

Many of the more modern documents, including letters and opinions of recent date were also badly burned that it will be impossible to restore them, but none of these appear to have suffered such complete demolition as beful the early opinions. No documents affecting the present docket were injured.

The fire at one time threatened to invade the senate document from reaching to within four or five feet of the room, was on hand, prepared to contest its progress with the ald of the fire department, but the chances are that if it had gained headway in this department the damage would have been far more serious, as the apartment is extensive, and contains much exposed paper.

Sergeant-at-Arms Bright has telegraphed Senator McMillan concerning the use of the senator's committee room, or if need be, the senate chamber, will be utilized as a court room.

DREYFUS DAILY LIFE.

DREYFUS DAILT LIFE.

Description by a ratior who saw Him or Devil's Island.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: In a recent issue of Kuch and Keller Kari Weinheber, cook of the Netherland steamship Andalusia, gives this account of a visit to Devil's Island:

"Our ship Netherland steamship An-dalusia, was anchored off Devil's Island, and on April 1, after a visit to Cayenne, where we were halled from the shore. At the same time a small boat put off, manned by soldlers.

"They came alongside to ask the captain for the loan of a cook. The cook of the little garrison had broken his arm, they said, and our cook was to teach one of their men, so that he might be able to attend to the kitchen until another one was sent by the commander

"The captain sent me to the Island, and while busy in the little kitchen instructing a soldier in the mysteries of broiling lamb chops and cooking pork. I had plenty of opportunity to question Captain Dreyfus' guards. The men who had at first seemed disinclined to speak, became quite loquacious after awhile. "He was not so ill-treated as those in the world seemed to think; he is not confined; he can go everywhere on the island. Of course, two men are always at his heels. He gets up between 6 and 7 in the morning and his first breakfast consists of a cun of checolaite. If the weather is good he goes for a walk soon afterward and winds up his promenade with a bath."

"But you are not afraid he might swim away or commit suicide?" I asked. "The captain sent me to the Island,

"Not at all.' said the soldiers, 'for a rope is fastened to both of his wrists and the ends of the rope are in the hands of the guard. After the bath he takes his second breakfast—butter, bread, ham and eggs and a bottle of beer. Then he goes in for study. He writes and reads for several hours.

"What kind of books has he got?" The soldiers looked at each other. After awhile one of them said: 'He is only allowed to read technical works. But he can write whatever he pleases. He is now writing an account of his life."

"Must he show you what he writes?"

""Must he show you what he writes?"
"'No, we read only the letters he desires to have forwarded. These are sent to the commander in Cayenne."

sent to the commander in Cayenne."

"And does the commander send them off as received."

"No, they are copied, and the originals are retained at Cayenne.

"What does he do besides reading and writing."

"Two weeks ago we received permission from the commander to play cards with the prisoner, and he has become an inveterate gambler since. After dinner—the has always soup, a roast and dessert—about 2 o'clock in the aftersoon we always play baccarat ingelter.

termoon we always play baccarat together.

"What are the stakes?"

"The soldier laughed. 'He has not got a sou and there are probably not three francs on the whole island. We play for shells. The prisoner gets his supper at 6 in the evening—roast or ham and a bottle of beer. Soon afterward he goes to bed. He is not allowed to have any light, you know, only the guard at the door keeps up a wood fire. He says the bours from 8 to 10 are his worst. He cannot go to sleep before 10 o dock and the guard is not allowed to

mnawer any question be may put. In the daytime we cany talk to him, but only on most crifting subjects, the weather, his beath, etc. Our own country is not to be mentioned." "May I have some cigars for him? "The solder did not answer, I emp-tied my tobacco pouch and my cigar case on the table. I hope he got what I left for him.

case on the table. I hope he got what I left for him.

"As I was about to raturn to my ship I saw a man followed by two soldiers, approaching from the strand. Drayfush He seemed to have heard of my presence and measured me with questioning looks. His lips moved, but he did not speaks. He is a middle-sized man, cadaversus and of a yellow complexion. His eyes are deep in their sockets, he walks with a stoop and his forehead is furrowed. He is growing old fast, no doubt.

"Drayfus whispered with his guard.

doubt.

"Dreyfus whispered with his guard, and when the latter moded assent, walked up to me and the band, which was a surface of the band. Bring my good wishes to the wide world, he said, in a voice quivering with emotion. Then he walked slowing toward his hut, where he remained standing at the door, wawing his hand as my boat dashed into the billows. Half an hour later we were on our way home."

Electric right Company Chartered. ipecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Vs., Nov. 7. —

charter has been issued by the secretary of state here to the Harper's Ferry Electrie Light and Power Company, of Har-per's Ferry, W. Va. The purpose of the company is to carry on the electric light and power business in the said town. The capital subscribed is \$15,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to the privilege of increasing the same to \$150,000, the maximum. The shares are \$50 each, and are held by John A. Livers, of Gettysburg, Pa.: H. S. Reilly, of Hanover, Pa.; G. R. Brady, T. M. Conner, W. A. Winters, G. R. Marquett, J. Garland Hurst, Charles H. Trail, of Harper's Ferry, and B. D. Gibson, of Charles Town, W. Va.

West Virginia Pensions. pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Pensions to West Virginia applicants have een granted as follows: Renewal-James M. Baker, Cox's

Landing, \$6.
Increase—John B. O'Neal, Wheeling, \$6 to \$8. William Lewis, Emma. \$8 to \$12.
Widows—Matilda J. Kelly, Piedmont,

UNIQUE CURE FOR DIPSOMANIA

How John Did his Friend Tom a Good Turn Without Letting him Know. Chicago Times-Herald: "John" and "Tom" are room-mates and chums. They are employed in an office in La Salle street. If John passes round the corner it is probable that Tom, if not keeping step alongside, will surely follow in a few minutes. The former is tall, white-faced and abstemious. Tom is low, stout, phlegmatic and inclined to be ruddy. Until very recently he was one of those who delighted in having a 'good time."

A day or two before Christmas Tom was presented by a friend in a wholesale whisky establishment with a two-gallon jug of the best brand of rye. Tom took 'nip" on Christmas morning and invited a choice coterle of friends to sample it in the evening. They sang "Here's to good old whisky, drink it down," and pronounced it the best that ever happen-

By and by Tom took kindly to the jug and drank it at all hours of the day. John realized that his friend's position was in peril and determined on prompt

One afternoon while Tom's rubicund One afternoon while Tom's rublcund nose was chasing up and down a column of figures John hastened to the ruom. About half the contents of the jug had been consumed. He added about a pint of water. That evening the old circle of "good fellowe" assembled, but they did not sing the same song. The former eulogy of the chief article of entertainment was lacking. Tom did not detect the dilution and could not understand the strange apathy of his guests. Next morning and the next he took his customary drinks before eating, John al-



Hoiger Drachmann Says That One of the Many Nice Things in America is Its Manha ttan Cocktail.

Denmark's great artist-poet, has come to the new world to admire its wonders, paint its scenery, and write of it as it sems to him.

Unlike Israel Zangwill, who has created such a sensation in theatrical circles by his criticism of modern drama, Drachmann does not intend to lecture during his stay, but, to quote his own words, he is going "to live in this country, where the skies and trees are new and all nature is a hymn of independ-

This idol of his countrymen is tall, handsome, lithe, and strong; his youthful eyes are deep blue and his hair and beard are silvery white. He has the romanticism of Byron and the philosophy shelley.

During his youth Drachmann employ- | the sale.

leaning toward poetry, and would occa the public. So charming were his poems that the

friends of Drachmann persuaded him to publish a few of the compositions, and the first effort that found its way in print was "Youth in Poetry and in Song," followed by "Young Blood" and others. "Krig Og Rus," his latest work, is described with the use of many adjectives by his admirers, and its success can be imagined from the first that a snug fortune has already been reaped by

ways surreptitiously pouring in a modicum of water immediately afterwards.

Tom's visits to the bar during working hours began to grow less frequent and his collars and cuffs were not changed at mid-day with their former regularity. One morning he ate the eggs and drank the coffee minus the customary "bowl." He took to reading in his room o' nights, interviewing the jug at very rare interviewing the jug at very



Helger Henrik Herholat Drachmann, | ed the greater part of his time in culti-

vating the artistic talents, which seemed in him more pronounced. He also had a sionally scribble a few verses on envelopes, on the margins of newspapers, or on the leaves of cigarette paper, but there he only abowed or recited to a few friends, while his paintings went before



THE RIOTS IN PARIS

Paris is in more danger at home than abroad; there have been the deadliest rives in the city, and the coldiers are marching up and down the city, while the people are shouting "Vive l'armee!" The police are afraid to use force, as several of their number were injured a few days ago in a riot, and it is feared that in one of these street scenes the present Government will be overthnown and a new one set up, as in the time of Louis and Elizabeth,

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